

the composition of the Red Army in the Ruhr Region in that it was recruited for the most part among the iron workers and not the miners. The military organization extends also to the civil services, and the post office and the telegraph lines are in control of the communists.

There are also many old shock troops and veterans among the Red forces. They are well organized, supplied with artillery, machine guns and mine throwers, and have batteries of 77-centimeter field guns with plenty of ammunition.

Major Beorfeld, a relative of Maximilian Harden, is commander of these troops. He is also known as the man who published Prince Lichnowsky's report, blaming the German Government for starting the world war, and was also prominent in the Spartacist troubles at the time of the armistice and also January, 1918.

LONDON REPORTS MORE FIGHTING IN GERMAN CAPITAL

Food Situation in the Larger Towns Is Causing Alarm—Disorder at Krefeld.

LONDON, March 22.—Heavy fighting occurred in the Mosby quarter of Berlin Sunday night, but quiet prevailed elsewhere in the city, according to a despatch to the Central News from Berlin by way of Amsterdam.

At Krefeld, twelve miles northwest of Düsseldorf, armed workmen have taken over the whole industrial organization, and the Reichswehr is powerless to deal with the situation, the despatch says.

The food situation, particularly in the larger towns, is causing alarm.

In the Halle district the position was reported worse from a Government aspect. Counter-action among a section of the workmen is threatened through the calling of a strike if a soviet republic is proclaimed. Communists are declared to be preventing men from resuming their work.

GERMAN TROOPS BARRED FROM RUHR BY PEACE TREATY

Efforts of Ebert to Crush the Reds Said in Paris to Violate Pact.

PARIS, March 22.—The occupation of the Ruhr district by German troops is in direct violation of Article 43 and 44 of the Treaty of Versailles, it was pointed out at the Foreign Office, which added the comment that this was the first act committed by Germany in violation of the treaty, the other violations being those of omission.

(Under article 43 of the treaty Germany is forbidden to construct or maintain any fortification either on the left bank of the Rhine or on the right bank within 50 kilometers of the river. Under Article 44 the assembly of armed forces either permanently or temporarily, is forbidden. Article 44 provides that a violation of either of the above articles shall be regarded as a hostile act and as calculated to disturb the peace of the world.)

(Düsseldorf, Mulheim, Essen, Remscheid, Elberfeld and Duisburg, where the Spartacists have won their successes, are all in the Ruhr zone and within the forbidden zone.)

Two German officers have been sent by the Ebert Government to acquaint the French authorities with the situation in this district.

It was indicated that the French Government would take no separate action in the circumstances, acting only after consultation with the allies as to what measures were necessary.

GENERAL STRIKE CALLED IN MUNICH.

Councils of Workers in Wurtemberg Plan to Take Similar Action.

STUTTGART, March 22.—A general strike has been called in Munich, and it is expected the movement will extend throughout Bavaria unless it is stopped as a result of the negotiations now in progress to settle the demands of the workmen for pay during the period they were on strike against the Kapp regime.

Meetings are to be held in the Wurtemberg factories by the Councils of Workers to consider if similar action should be taken throughout Wurtemberg.

Reports received here from Nuremberg said that city was quiet on Sunday, following some disorders the previous night. Further disorders at Leipzig on Sunday were reported.

GERMANS WARNED BY U. S., IS REPORT

Threat Said to Have Been Made to Stop Food if Soviet Is Declared.

PARIS, March 22 (United Press).—The American Mission in Berlin has presented Premier Bauer with a communication declaring the United States cannot furnish any more food to Germany if a Soviet Government is established, a Berlin dispatch today said.

Asks \$75,000 for Husband's Death. Mrs. Emily S. Snyder filed suit today at White Plains for \$75,000 damages against John Snyder of Erie, driver of an automobile which caused the death of her husband in September, 1917, on the Boston Turn Road. Snyder was recently acquitted on a charge of manslaughter growing out of the accident.

BLOW TO GOMPERS IN COMMISSION'S REPORT TO WILSON

Report of Second Set of Industrial Investigators Favors Shop Unions.

IS BACKED BY BIG MEN.

May Form the Bases of Party Platforms in Dealing With Labor Questions.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, March 22 (Copyright, 1920).—Capital—meaning there by employers generally—has won a victory in principle in the report just issued by President Wilson's second Industrial Commission. But the victory is not one of class against class, but a recognition of the wisdom of the policy advocated by Samuel Gompers at the first Industrial Conference, a policy of unionization of industry to the exclusion of shop organization unless unionized.

This was the rock on which the first conference was wrecked. The decision of the Second Commission is supported not only by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor and formerly an official in the American Federation of Labor, but by Herbert Hoover, Vice Chairman, as well as Democrats like Martin H. Glynn, former Governor of New York; former Attorney General Gregory, former Gov. Henry C. Stuart of Virginia, and Republicans like George W. Wickersham, Oscar S. Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the Roosevelt Cabinet; former Gov. Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Julius Rosenwald of Chicago, and Independents like Richard Hooker, Editor of the Springfield Republican, and others in a unanimous report.

REPORTS POINT WAY TO POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS. Leaders of the two political parties who have been wondering what planks they would write into their respective platforms at San Francisco and Chicago will be able to take their stand squarely on the Industrial Commission's report. It is by no means too friendly to labor, and therefore cannot be logically condemned by the Republicans, who usually have to reckon on the support of business men generally, nor is it likely to be disapproved by the Democrats when men like William B. Wilson support the decision.

In a campaign year when most candidates are straddling and trying hard not to offend either capital or labor, the industrial report furnishes the ideal way out. It is not partisan in origin or purpose.

Perhaps the most significant paragraph in the whole report tells what a group of disinterested men thought about the principle which wrought so much havoc with the first industrial conference is the following:

"The guiding thought of the conference has been that the right relationship between employer and employee can best be promoted by the deliberate organization of that relationship. That organization should begin within the plant itself. Its object should be to organize unity of interest and thus to diminish the area of conflict and supply by organized co-operation between employers and employees the advantages of that human relationship that existed between them when industries were smaller.

"Such organization should provide for the joint action of managers and employees in dealing with their common interests. It should emphasize the responsibility of managers to know men at least as intimately as they know materials, and the right and duty of employees to have a knowledge of the industry, its processes and policies. Employees need to understand their relation to the joint endeavor so that they may once more have a creative interest in their work."

PERMITS SHOP COMMITTEES AND COMPANY UNIONS. The foregoing together with the details of the plan proposed, not only permits shop committees and company unions, but leaves open the question of an open or closed shop to be settled in each factory or plant as circumstances develop. Small wonder that Samuel Gompers denounces the whole thing, for the American Federation of Labor is on record in a resolution adopted at its Atlantic City convention, condemning shop unions and all other organizations not affiliated with or a part of the American Federation of Labor.

But while Mr. Gompers must naturally take such an attitude in order to hold together the American Federation of Labor and to keep his own hold on it, the truth is that the plan proposed by the Second Industrial Conference does not prevent every shop committee or organization in

any plant from becoming affiliated with every other plant organization and thus maintain an industrial or craft organization.

All the advantages of union labor are retained though the operations and power of the walking delegate are to some extent limited by the insistence that the troubles be settled at the bottom—in the individual plant itself before outside assistance or counsel is brought in. But there is a recognition of the principle that workmen can be represented by persons of their own choosing—a principle which the employer group was unwilling in the first conference to recognize.

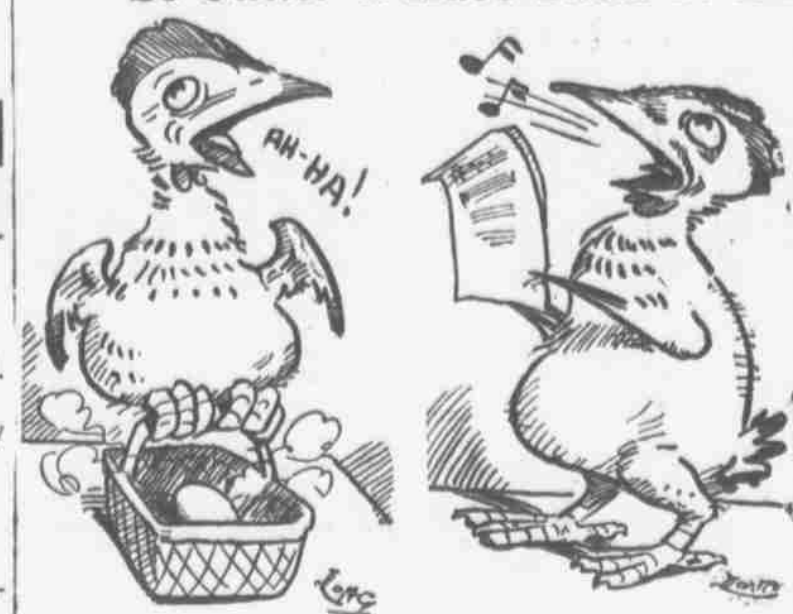
NO PLAN FOR COMPELLING ENFORCEMENT OF PLAN. But unfortunately there is nowhere in the report any moral punishment outlined or practical means of compelling employers to recognize the spokesmen of the men even though elaborate methods of choosing these spokesmen are indeed provided for in the secret ballot and impartial election machinery. There is nothing to prevent another Judge Gary from saying he will not deal with the spokesmen of the workmen. There is only, of course, the force of public opinion when once the facts are published.

The difficulty is partly met by the establishment of regional boards of inquiry which can of their own volition call in representatives of the workmen and employers just as the Senate committee did, but even the report of a Senate committee had relatively little effect in the steel strike. The hope, of course, is that as the plan is worked out the country will get behind it, and the regional boards as well as the National Industrial Board will acquire as much prestige as the Federal Reserve Board or perhaps the Supreme Court itself.

There is the distinct advantage, incidentally, of leaving a good deal to the voluntary action of employers and employees, but with the new and vital provision for full publicity and investigation by impartial tribunals.

The consensus of opinion in disinterested quarters here is that labor will have much to gain and very little to lose by accepting the Industrial plan as a start in the right direction. It refuses to give the American Federation of Labor a monopoly. There seems to be no doubt on that point. But it makes every provision to give union labor a square deal.

"Biddy" Lays Eggs in Icebox So Owner'll Have Them Fresh



Industrious Bath Beach Flock Yield Palm to Hen That Sings of Record Feat.

A hen which tends strictly to business, never asking for more pay or demanding shorter hours, not only sets a good example these days but is worthy of honorable mention and public commendation.

Mrs. J. Knudsen of the Bath Beach section of Brooklyn has eight hens which throughout the long, hard winter have been laying at the rate of 238 eggs each per annum. Mrs. Knudsen thought this was doing pretty well, as indeed it was, but when one of the hens took to delivering her eggs right into the icebox, and then singing about it, Mrs. Knudsen thought it was time to write to The Evening World about it. Her letter reads:

"Editor of The Evening World: I always thought my eight hens were the best in New York, at least in the Bath Beach section, for they laid five eggs one day and six the next and have kept this up since before Christmas.

"But now I am sure that you can't beat them. Outside of my kitchen, you see, is a storm shed in which I keep the ice box. A few days ago I found that the door of the shed had been blown open by the wind and as I approached I heard one of the hens singing in there.

"I found Biddy on top of the ice box. Nearby was a little basket, and in the basket was an egg so fresh that it still was smoking. I want to know if anybody in Greater New York has a better hen."

"MRS. J. KNUDSEN, No. 130 Bay 10th Street, Bath Beach, Brooklyn."

any plant from becoming affiliated with every other plant organization and thus maintain an industrial or craft organization.

All the advantages of union labor are retained though the operations and power of the walking delegate are to some extent limited by the insistence that the troubles be settled at the bottom—in the individual plant itself before outside assistance or counsel is brought in. But there is a recognition of the principle that workmen can be represented by persons of their own choosing—a principle which the employer group was unwilling in the first conference to recognize.

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CAFFEY AND SWANN CLASH OVER MILK

District Attorney to Turn Over His Evidence in Sheffield Farms Case to U. S. Prosecutor.

District Attorney Swann today received a letter from United States District Attorney Caffey asking him to turn over to the United States Attorney his evidence in the Sheffield Farms case, involving an order curtailing the production of milk. Mr. Caffey wrote that he had not heard from Mr. Swann in relation to the case.

"I have never given out any statement," said Mr. Swann, "in which I said what the Federal District Attorney intended to do. I did predict, however, that prosecution might be instituted against the Sheffield Farms Company under the Lever Act. I intend to turn over to Mr. Caffey all the evidence I have gathered in the case."

Rowell B. Cooper, President of the Dairymen's League, has an appointment to confer this afternoon with Mr. Swann and another who is expected at the District Attorney's office is Leroy Von Bonnel of the Sheffield Farms Company, said to be the author of the order curtailing upon the dairymen to curtail the production of milk.

American Dies in Berlin. BERLIN, March 22.—Frederick Haserot, a business man of Cleveland, O., died here Saturday.

FIGHT FOR 5-CENT FARE TO CONEY WON BY EVENING WORLD

(Continued From First Page.)

ruling that a ride interrupted by a transfer was not "continuous."

The campaign for the single fare to Coney Island was begun by The Evening World in 1906 by urging the public to refuse to pay the B. R. T. 10-cent fare, with the result that Borough President Coles, Stephen C. Baldwin and others joined in the organization of the Five-Cent Fare League. When Dr. J. McFarland of Brooklyn was arrested for refusing to pay more than five cents a decision was given by Justice Gaynor on a habeas corpus proceeding that the 10-cent fare was illegal.

The company used all its resources in the courts and in the Public Service Commission offices to resist the reduction of fare until now.

General Manager Menden, for the B. R. T., today confirmed Mr. Dempsey's announcement and said that not only would Manhattan patrons have the through ride for five cents but that all Queens could reach Coney Island for one fare by transferring at 42d Street.

The Evening World won a victory today in behalf of the workers employed above 14th Street, when the New York and Harlem Railway Company announced that it was willing to restore service on the Williamsburg Bridge. The only condition stipulated was that permission could be obtained from the New York City and County Board of Transportation.

As a result of the announcement of R. E. McDougall, manager of the New York and Harlem, the hearings conducted by Deputy Public Service Commissioner Donnelly ended.

More than 2,000 workers employed above Fourteenth Street and living in Brooklyn have been subjected to unnecessary expense and hardship since the Williamsburg bridge was closed. The Evening World immediately took up the fight in behalf of the public, and Public Service Commissioner Nixon promised to investigate.

We have an agreement with the company which expires in August and have no idea of striking. Our visit to the Mayor was simply to get his approval and support for a bill which we intend to have introduced at Albany, tending to better our working conditions. Can't talk about it until the bill is framed. We have been promised another audience with the Mayor when the measure is ready. This is a matter entirely outside of the company and there is no threat or demand involved."

There were about thirty and seventy-five men in the place. The robbers drove up in an automobile, covered the men with revolvers, and then up and searched them. A former auto-loankeeper lost \$1,000.

Some of the victims gave information to inquirers who had heard rumors of the robbery, but would not report to the police.

Following her arrest to-day in a Brooklyn department store on a charge of stealing five wafers valued at \$20, Mrs. Louis Rosen, twenty-six, of No. 583 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, fainted three times. She said her husband, a glazier, had been on strike. By Bridge Plaza Court the woman gave \$20 bail for the Court of Special Sessions.

Seven-year-old Philip Sheehan was pushing a "scooter" over the wadded tracks of the Erie Railroad yards at Weehawken, N. J., to-day when City Clerk William Starker of Ridgefield Park came along in his automobile.

The front wheels of the car struck a loose plank, which tipped and broke an interlocking rail. A heavy iron stanchion fell upon the child's head, killing him instantly.

Philip was the son of a real estate dealer living at No. 1205 Park Avenue. Starker was held in \$1,000 bail for examination on March 21.

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SENATOR FRANCE URGES NEW PARTY TO FIGHT LAYERS

Wet Plank Chief Plank in His New Republican Liberal Organization.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Declaring that both the Republican and Democratic Parties are "as decadent as the issues which first quickened them into being," Senator France, Maryland, a Republican, to-day in a speech to the Senate outlined the platform of a party he said would restore American liberty.

France called this party the "Republican Liberals."

One of the principal planks in the liberal platform is for repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. On this point France said:

"We urge the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution and a reconsideration by the people of the great question involved in it under conditions which will insure an unimpassioned consideration, unclouded by the temporary conditions incident to a state of war and unaffected by the hysteria and prejudice which were incident to its submission at a time when full and free discussion were impossible.

"We recognize the great problem involved in this question. We admire the sincerity and zeal which have inspired many of the advocates of total and drastic prohibition. If it really be the will of the country, expressed in accordance with the terms and spirit of the Constitution, that this provision be continued as a part of our fundamental law, we shall hope for the beneficent results which its advocates have prophesied.

"But we fear to deprive large numbers of our people, who sincerely love our country and its institutions, of that which they deem it their right to possess, except under conditions which safeguard the rights of these people with scrupulous care.

"We desire to remove the deep-rooted feeling from the minds of a large proportion of our people that there has not been fair play on this issue. Many of us feel that while the use of certain alcoholic liquors should be prohibited by local option statutes, enacted in accordance with the will of the people, the recent measures adopted have gone so far that they may, with justification, be considered as an undue infringement upon personal self-determination.

"But whether we believe in total prohibition or not, those of us who are Republican liberals believe that any such drastic changes should be secured only in accordance with orderly processes and after a full, free and unhampered discussion of the issues involved, in order that no man may feel that he lives under an autocratic system where all liberty is in danger."

Other planks in the Liberal platform follow in part: Operation of railroads by representatives of capital, labor and the public, under Interstate Commerce Commission supervision; rejection of the "iniquitous" Treaty of Versailles and establishment of peace with Germany; reduction of the high cost of living, with economy of Federal expenditures and reduced taxes, and a new second to improve and a system of military training; but postponement of immediate universal training.

Other demands were: Woman suffrage; budget system, agriculture, development, Federal employment agencies, abolishment of child labor, "generous compensation" for service men permanently disabled, and development of the merchant marine.

Mr. Brenner's letter, to use the words of President La Guardia, "beats about the bush and says nothing in particular."

Mr. Brenner says the cars of the Midland Company are "merely temporarily detained."

The receiver adds that the Midland's books have repeatedly been examined by certified accountants and by the Richmond Grand Jury, and that the conclusion of all is that a five-cent fare would mean a daily loss. He declares the city's bus system in Staten Island is being operated at a loss and that petitions by the public consenting to an increased fare have been ignored by the Board of Estimate. In conclusion he says:

"In my opinion, a reasonable, just and law respecting attitude by the Board of Estimate toward the appeal of the people of the Borough of Richmond, keeping in mind the situation existing on Staten Island which is entirely different and separate from that anywhere else in the Greater City, would remedy an intolerable hardship and injustice towards the residents of that borough, and at the same time save the city at large from a willful waste of funds."

Robbed by Men They Know. Victims Fear to Tell Police Because of N. J. Gambling Law.

A crap game in the rear of a cigar store at New Brunswick, N. J., was broken up early this morning by seven holdup men who obtained about \$15,000 in money and jewelry. They wore masks and all of them are known to the men they robbed. The victims do not dare make a complaint for fear of prosecution for gambling.

There were about thirty and seventy-five men in the place. The robbers drove up in an automobile, covered the men with revolvers, and then up and searched them. A former auto-loankeeper lost \$1,000.

Some of the victims gave information to inquirers who had heard rumors of the robbery, but would not report to the police.

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SUES TO STOP CITY FROM RUNNING ALL OF ITS BUS LINES

Taxpayer Also Would Enjoin Spending of \$1,000,000 for More Vehicles.

Supreme Court Justice Newburger to-day ordered the city administration to show cause why it should not be enjoined from operating bus lines in any part of the city, from appropriating money for such purposes, and from putting out the \$1,000,000 bond issue—or any other bond issue—for the establishment of bus lines. The order is returnable to-morrow.

The injunction was asked by Edward Schaffer, No. 25 West 65th Street, a taxpayer. He asked the Court to ascertain what damage has already been done by the city's bus ventures and how much waste has accompanied the enterprise.

Mr. Schaffer was represented by the law firm of Gugengheim, Untermyer & Marshall. The defendants were the city, the Board of Estimate, the Mayor, the Comptroller, all the Borough Presidents, and the Commissioner of Plant and Structures.

The petition alleged that the city is already spending for fifteen bus lines from which it gets no revenue, the owners being private citizens who pay no license. It also alleged that more than fifty city employees whose pay in six months amounts to more than \$45,000 have quit work for the city and given their time to the bus system.

The injunction is asked on the general grounds that a bus service is not a municipal purpose, that there is no legislative authority for it, and that no franchise has been issued.

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